

Medicine and Books

Autocrat of the alimentary system

Topics in Gastroenterology 5. Ed S C Truelove and Emanoel Lee (Pp. 349; £13.50.) Blackwell Scientific Publications. 1977.

During the *nouvelle vague* of gastroenterology in the late 1950s Sidney Truelove of Oxford was among the energetic physicians who saw the need for measurement, if diagnosis of alimentary disorders was to advance, and for adequately controlled observations if treatment was to improve from the largely empirical form it then took. Since then he has steadily continued his search for gastrointestinal truth. He has also taught. His slow, precise, modulated delivery, spiced with occasional lugubrious humour, but devoid of drama and gimmicks (an Adrian Boulton of the medical podium), have brought him invitations to lecture from all over the world, while there has been a steady flow of postgraduates through his department at the Radcliffe Infirmary; many who came to learn, stayed to accomplish notable research in partnership with him.

He has always had a constant flow of visitors lecturing to his group, both informally and formally. In 1973 he held a bigger meeting particularly to benefit people who were not specialist gastroenterologists. He invited a number of distinguished lecturers, and consequently succeeded in attracting a large audience. Each year since then there has been a similar conference, and these occasions in early January are now a firmly established part of British teaching of gastroenterology. The large lecture theatre of the Radcliffe Infirmary has become an annual meeting place for many British, European, and American clinicians who find it a wholly satisfactory way to catch up with latest trends, and hear different perspectives on existing problems. (The regulars can be recognised by the ease with which they stride unhesitatingly from St Anne's College to the lecture theatre; new boys inevitably lose their way in the maze of odd-shaped buildings that litter the Radcliffe site.)

Successful pattern

After the first conference, speedy editing by Sidney and his colleague D P Jewell, together with rapid work by Oxford's friendly local publishers, Blackwell's, produced within a few months a well-printed version of all the papers. The successful pattern has now been repeated six times, and the printed volume of the fifth (1977) meeting, this time with Emanoel Lee, is just available. Inflation has not affected the size—about 350 pages in paperback; but it has affected the price—the first volume sold at £5.25, the second was £10, and the fifth is £13.50.

These courses and their printed results inevitably reflect the senior editor's character. He is a clinician, and most of the topics are of immediate interest and value to the man at the bedside. Most of the lecturers are practical doctors who distil their experience and offer it appetisingly to those who would emulate them. Most of the course participants are clinicians too, but physicians, surgeons, pathologists, and radiologists who bump into digestive problems in their everyday life also contribute. The choice of topics and lectures is not designed to give eager clinicians arbitrary rules of thumb, but to indicate the principles on which clinical work rests. The first volume began with an account of gastric physiology, and every volume contains at least one excellent review of a rapidly advancing segment of

contemporary alimentary research—in 1973, for example, Blair on hormones, and, in the current volume, bacterial production of gut carcinogens by Hill, and hepatic drug toxicity and metabolism by Ross and Robert Smith.

The guest speakers at these gatherings are also often international stars. This volume has Du Plessis on bile-reflux gastric changes, and in other years Keith Taylor has come from Palo Alto, and Bremner from South Africa. The audiences have been even more cosmopolitan. Truelove, the Oxonian, has a great assembly of talented colleagues and academics around him. Each volume has a different coeditor, and every course has its generous quota of Oxford lecturers; one-third of this volume's contributors are from Oxford headed, appropriately, by the regius professor, Sir Richard Doll, with a characteristically lucid and authoritative account of colonic cancer epidemiology.

Remarkable catholicity

Sidney is gregarious and hospitable. He is also an adept and experienced writer and editor, and a firm but fair organiser. Scripts are drawn, cajoled, squeezed but rarely forced out of all his speakers to meet the demands of Blackwell's for speedy publication; only occasionally does a feeble one-page summary show his failure to coerce an even stronger will than his own. (Booth, C C, escaped the rigours of producing a text for Volume 1 by giving little more than a list of the causes of malabsorption—honours even, I adjudge.)

Truelove, S C, is a noted researcher and encourages colleagues to delve into widely varying aspects of gastroenterology. (One notable feat was to culture hookworm ova in an Oxford rose bed.) Each course has a paper, usually last on the programme, at which one of his current research colleagues produces the latest results; their sheer variety is a credit to the breadth of his vision, even though they rarely match in quality the professional reviews which precede them.

The numerical success of the course leaves no place for doubts about Sidney's ability to pick the right topics and the best speakers. Are the five printed volumes equally successful? To those who attend they must be nostalgic mementoes as well as sources of reference, but do they serve the occasional reader as well? Anyone wanting a wide view of any year's major topic will rarely be disappointed: 1977's was colon cancer; and, with Doll, Morson, Heaton, and Hill providing the background; Hawley and Till on current results; and Alexander-Williams speculating about the future, there are few gaps. Other contributions in these books are sometimes less authoritative, sometimes parochial, good as a basis for discussion (public, and saloon bar, though these are never printed), but of less value to the reader, who would often find better accounts in a recent textbook or journal review.

Judged together rather than individually, however, these five books are remarkable for their catholicity, and for the overall high standard of the contributions. If Blackwell's can keep the price from spiralling beyond the British consultant's pocket they will continue to serve as an annual reminder that British gastroenterology, as practised in Oxford, is alive and progressive.

JOHN R BENNETT

Too simple by half

International Health Perspectives: An Introduction in Five Volumes. Ed Wendy H Waddell, Robert G Pierleoni, and Emanuel Sutor. (\$25, five volume set.) Springer. 1977.

For reasons that I hope will become apparent, these five volumes belong to the teratology of medical publishing. The first, by three authors, is presented as a "Worldwide Overview of Health and Disease." The second, by one author, is an "Assessment of Health Status and Needs." The third, by five authors, is on "Ecologic Determinants of Health Problems." And the fourth and fifth, each by one author, are respectively on "Socio-Cultural Influences on Health and Health Care," and "Systems of Health Care."

Each volume is described as a "self-instructional course," and each starts with an identical preface, foreword, and introduction. The course is published under the auspices of the Association of American Medical Colleges and supported (presumably financially) by the Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study of the Health Sciences, which is attached to the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland. From the quintuplicate introduction it appears that the course is intended to meet the needs of those third and fourth year US medical students who are awarded international fellowships for study in other countries.

Between the attractive covers of each volume is a typescript text reproduced by photo-offset. Each chapter in each volume is described not as such, but as a "unit," each "unit" being paginated separately. Thus the 35th page of the second "unit" of the fifth volume is numbered "V/2, p 35." Who gains what from such a system of pagination is not immediately obvious.

Happily, there is an inverse relation between the presentation and content of these volumes, for the latter is all too obvious. We learn, for example, from the first volume that poor countries have higher birth rates, higher infant mortality rates, and a lower per capita GNP than rich countries. Taking open doors by storm, the authors write: "The most widely used measures to distinguish affluent from developing countries are economic." They cite the famous (I prefer infamous) and well-worn WHO definition of health three times (I/1, p 11; I/1, p 19; I/1, p 34)—each time getting it wrong.

By the time the student has progressed to the second volume of this course he is supposed to be sufficiently knowledgeable to answer such tricky questions as: "Are low GNP per capita regions associated with high or low: (1) Population growth rates? (2) Morbidity and mortality rates? (3) Health manpower and hospital bed ratios? The last of these questions is so ambiguous that even the most intelligent student might well wonder what it means. Ratio of the number of doctors and so on to the number of hospitals? Or what? Nevertheless, the "suggested response" is simple: "The areas of lowest per capita GNP are the areas in which human and physical health resources are least plentiful."

Volume 3 is largely a simple primer of communicable diseases of warm climates. Although the questions posed are of a blushing simplicity, the "suggested responses" are not always adequate. The student who is "particularly anxious not to contract typhoid or rabies" (maybe he should see a psychiatrist), for example, is asked which of the following precautions he would take to protect himself against each of these diseases: "(a) Screen your kitchen; (b) Get immunisation(s); (c) Boil all water; (d) Take prophylactic antibiotics; (e) Avoid raw foods; (f) Keep no pets; (g) Get rapid care for animal bites; (h) Use a proper latrine." The "suggested response" for rabies is "(b), (g)." But surely (f) is important too. In a rabies-endemic area would it not be advisable either to refrain from keeping mammalian pets or to have them immunised? For typhoid, the suggested response is "(a), (b), (c), (e), (h)." But why (h)? One does not contract typhoid by sitting on the john, although one may by so doing give it to other people. When answering

these questions, the student is asked to imagine that he has been assigned to Thailand for two years "working in public health activities in a rural area." It would have been helpful to have some indication of what constitutes a "proper latrine" in such circumstances.

The content of volume 4 is on the same level. The student is asked to say what are the "economic forces" that encourage an Iranian doctor to migrate to the United States. The "suggested response" is: "The West Azerbaijan physician would have access to greater income and a higher standard of living in the United States."

Volume 5, by Milton I Roemer, has more meat in it, because it does give some factual information and reflections on different systems of health care.

In conclusion, these five volumes will be of inestimable value to any student who is equally devoid of general knowledge and common sense.

NORMAN HOWARD-JONES

Progress in paediatric muscle disease

Major Problems in Clinical Paediatrics. Vol 16. "Muscle Disorders in Childhood." Victor Dubowitz. (Pp 282; £15.) Saunders. 1978.

In 1830 Charles Bell first described what is now recognised as the Duchenne or childhood type of muscular dystrophy. By the turn of the century most of the major categories of muscle disease had been described, and the redoubtable Duchenne de Boulogne had carried out many muscle biopsies with his muscle harpoon, which resembled that used in whaling. After that, however, advances in clinical description of muscle disease and the progress made in electrophysiology, muscle enzyme studies, and histochemistry were stagnant until 25 years ago—when the work of Walton and Nattrass in 1954 reawakened both interest and endeavour in this subject. Subsequent published work has been vast, much of it highly technical, defying the understanding of all but the few scientists who are themselves concerned. A good deal of the knowledge accrued makes tedious reading, and so far the distillate of research has done little to influence the treatment of patients.

Authors of monographs devoted to muscle disease have not, however, been daunted. But much of the fruit of their efforts has been descriptive. The most comprehensive text is Walton's *Disorders of the Voluntary Muscle* (3rd edn, Churchill Livingstone, 1974), but, like its predecessors, this invaluable tome is most useful as a bench book for reference. It is into this sea of aetiological ignorance and therapeutic impotence that Professor Victor Dubowitz's new book is launched. Although its title refers specifically to children, many of the disorders he describes are encountered in adults and should interest a wide audience.

The approach is conventional, chapters on dystrophy and congenital and metabolic myopathies succeeding an excellent introduction on diagnostic methods. Not everyone would agree that every child with primary muscle disease should be subjected to electromyography and muscle biopsy. Nevertheless, the author argues his point cogently, and he is right in insisting that any such biopsy specimen should be examined by the full range of modern techniques including electronmicroscopy and histochemistry, so that the maximum amount of information available is always obtained. Later sections cover spinal muscular atrophies, hereditary neuropathies, myasthenia, and those intriguing children who so bravely bear the lable of "floppy infants." Myotonic syndromes, arthrogryposis, and other oddities characterised by contractures and joint rigidity are not omitted.

The outstanding merits of this book are that it is concise and yet eclectic. It escapes the monotony and the jagged edges of

stylistic variation of the multiauthor text; moreover, Dubowitz's personal views are clearly presented. Many tips and aphorisms await the assiduous reader: "Attempts to undress and forcibly restrain a child in a supine position . . . are likely to end up with a thoroughly uncooperative child and an equally irritable and frustrated examiner." Here speaks the experienced clinician. And yet many of Dubowitz's prodigious number of publications have related to pathology and histochemistry, and his skill in these topics is evident in his clarity and in his ability to simplify the complex.

The text is eminently readable, profusely illustrated by a remarkable collection of clinical photographs, succinct case histories, and biopsy and histochemical preparations all clearly and accurately labelled. A perusal of the pictures alone would be informative and pleasurable. It is hard to find any omissions, and perhaps here lies the one minor flaw: so many subjects are dealt with that important disorders such as poliomyelitis, congenital club foot, and the Guillain-Barré syndrome receive far too brief attention, and they would have been better left out. I would have preferred a more ample appraisal of the controversies relating to the steroid treatment of inflammatory myopathies, and of the therapeutic implications of the recently shown immune complexes at the receptor site in myasthenia. The essays on torsion dystonia and hysterical disorders of movement are really too brief, and are surely beyond the scope of a book on muscle disease.

These, of course, are personal preferences that do not detract from a scholarly treatise. In a subject which is still largely descriptive, and in which only the earliest signs of progress in aetiology and treatment can be sensed, Dubowitz succeeds in his task of presenting a picture of remarkable interest. This is of considerable educational value to postgraduates and physicians in neurology and paediatrics, and will serve both to stimulate and to inform.

J M S PEARCE

The bite of the flea

The Plague Reconsidered: A New Look at its Origins and Effects in 16th and 17th Century England. A Local Population Studies Supplement. (Pp 145; £3.65.) "Local Population Studies" in association with the SSRC Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure. 1977.

For the serious student there is nothing more satisfying than the correction of erroneous views that have been added to history for convenience, and carelessly perpetuated as fact by subsequent authors. Like the Great Fire of London, accounts of the Black Death and the Great Plague give the schoolboy a good read and appear to give a rationale to the subsequent social and economic development of England by replacing an otherwise monotonous sequence of dates and events. Many will be surprised to learn that their memories of these dramatic episodes are threatened not only by the passage of their own years but also by actual historical inaccuracy in books previously accepted as standard works in schools. *The Plague Reconsidered* is essential reading for the specialist and offers intellectual stimulation and appeal to non-specialist and amateur alike.

The introduction only hints at the complexities of the subject. With some difficulty one sees the picture of populations already affected by poverty, famine, vitamin deficiencies, and poor sanitation as well as by coincidental and ill-identified epidemics due to louse-borne and droplet infections. Moreover, it does not refer to the then meagre knowledge of medicine that provoked and quickened the flights of frightened people who spread the disease along established lines of communication. Nevertheless, with a fleeting glance at the effects of miasmatic theory on a later interpretation of events, it leads on to eight well-balanced

articles. These have been written by six authors who are actively concerned with research into both the causes and spread of the pestilence and its implications for the local historian and the historical demographer.

The skilfully conducted and excellent investigations into the epidemics in Bristol, Colyton, Eyam, and London, will reactivate the abundant controversies included in medical writings on the plague. One highlight in these reports is the linking of the technique of family reconstitution using English parish registers with that of binomial expansion. This has provided figures on death and distribution in Colyton, and facilitated the study of the epidemic which appeared there during the 12 months after November 1645.

I must mention too an article reprinted here—*Plague in Britain*—that, with erudition and vigour, reviews an earlier work on bubonic plague in the British Isles. Because it was so widespread in its effects, and produced such a high mortality rate during repeated outbreaks, the plague should be reconsidered by everyone interested in disease and history. Did it alter irreversibly the genetic pool of England? I think not. Clinical experience still finds people today who are particularly susceptible to the flea and the effects of its bite.

BRIAN LIVESLEY

Towards a happy family

Breast is Best: A Common Sense Approach to Breast Feeding. Penny and Andrew Stanway. (Pp 203; 80p.) Pan Books. 1978.

"Doctors Penny and Andrew Stanway are a husband and wife medical team fully qualified to advise and guide the nursing mother." So runs the blurb. How refreshing to find a couple able to tell in simple words the results of recent research and the fruits of their own experience—and prepared to advise. Fear of aggression which renders many modern professionals impotent to give positive advice, coupled with the lack of scientific proof that human milk is best, led to the "suit yourself, dear lady" attitude—which is de facto discouragement. Artificial milks have become too readily available: their increased use since the turn of the century coincided with the spread of infant welfare centres and with what Illich would call the medicalisation of infancy. Yet people still felt in their bones—sensations now transmogrified into gut feelings—that breast-feeding must after all be best. The better understanding of intestinal allergy provided by immunologists and allergists produced the kind of scientific arguments that nowadays command belief. The "real" advantages, especially immunity to infection and avoidance of specific allergies, must be taught to all who are concerned with caring for babies—whether lay or professional. In the past—by locking up the bottles—enlightened paediatricians have tried, without much success, to protect newborn babies from the midwife's dangerous compulsion to give routine drinks of cows' milk and water (even against the mother's expressed wishes). This book should strengthen the mothers' resolve to repossess their babies and to fight for the kind of handling of themselves and their babies in hospital that this book recommends.

The Stanways use a modern approach, describing in detail the structure of the breast, how breast-feeding works, and exactly why suckling is best for baby and mother. Wise words are written on preparation during pregnancy and choices of hospital. That breast-feeding, although a natural process, is not always accomplished naturally and easily, is recognised and sound advice is given about early management and the mother's own care of herself. They beg even the working mother to devote at least four months to breast-feeding. Chapters on special problems and special circumstances lead on to the tasks of fathers. Whether we feel more strongly than our forebears about sexuality, or are simply more prepared to talk about it, must remain an open question. Before the final statement on

adding solids to the diet, the Stanways discuss the relevance of breast-feeding to sexuality and sexual behaviour.

Although the words written in this book refer mainly to the physical side of family life, I—being neither an expectant nor a feeding mother—received a powerful and different impression. Whimsical moderns like to snap their fingers at biology. On the other hand, ethologists, seriously studying humanity, find bonding of affections and emotional satisfaction essential to the healthy development of body, mind, and personality. The Stanways have done more than write a chatty book for mothers and mothers-to-be: they have painted a picture in which baby, mother, and father, by playing their proper parts, set the stage for achieving a healthy and happy family life.

ALFRED WHITE FRANKLIN

Uneasy bedfellows

Neuropsychology: A Clinical Approach. Kevin W Walsh. (Pp 371; £10 cased, £7 paperback.) Churchill Livingstone. 1978.

Specialties on the boundary between two related but different scientific subjects have a special fascination. Such interdisciplinary topics appear to offer a total approach which is greater than the sum of the parts. Nevertheless, in some such subjects progress has not been smooth and the two constituent disciplines make uneasy bedfellows. Neuropsychology is one—the study of the relation between brain and behaviour. Despite the relevance of a working acquaintance with cerebral anatomy and physiology for any behavioural scientist, the extreme behaviourist schools of psychology have deliberately confined themselves to an input-output description and analysis of behaviour. Together with some horrendous jargon, such as the “emission of responses,” and more abbreviations and acronyms than obstetrics, this approach to psychology has isolated itself from the mainstream of biological progress. Nor have neurophysiologists and neurologists paid sufficient attention to the consequences for behaviour of experimental manipulations and diseases.

Of course, some psychologists have recognised that the “black box” is the most complex of organs, and some neurologists have been particularly concerned with disorders of higher mental function. But, as the bibliography in this textbook of neuropsychology shows, relatively few scientists and clinicians have devoted their research to this topic. This is a pity for, again as this book shows, neuropsychology is one of the most intriguing of all interdisciplinary topics, because of the subtle yet profound aberrations of mental functioning that it is now possible for us to study.

This subtlety of malfunction is well exemplified in the chapter on hemispheric asymmetry of function—in the section on the “split-brain preparation” after cerebral commissurotomy. Early studies disclosed little or no psychological impairment. Later investigations used very complicated “chimeric stimuli,” and showed that one side of the brain literally did not know what the other side was doing. Evaluating the abnormal also tells us about the normal, so that we now know much of the functions of the two hemispheres. Thus: “The right hemisphere synthesises over space. The left hemisphere analyses over time. . . . The right hemisphere perceives form, the left hemisphere, detail.”

This book is written by an Australian medically qualified clinical psychologist and is based on his lectures to students. It concentrates on human studies—a welcome relief from the usual psychology texts that are preoccupied with that manmade species, the laboratory rat. It is organised along traditional lines, dealing with basic neuroanatomy and neurology, the frontal, temporal, parietal, and occipital lobes and with asymmetry of function. The final chapter deals with the clinical problems of

assessment and diagnosis and draws on the author's extensive practical experience.

In many ways the first chapter, on the history of neuropsychology, is the most stimulating. The tug-of-war between two concepts—localisation of function, and function depending on the integrity of the whole—has been waged for centuries. The minutiae of cortical differentiation, the lifework of several nineteenth-century neuroanatomical cartographers, have been discredited and emphasis laid on the connections between areas. Functional systems have replaced cytoarchitectonics.

The book will be of value to astute neurologists, to eclectic psychiatrists, and to sensible psychologists. It provides a useful reference source for neuropsychologists working in the clinic and for experimental psychologists seeking modern techniques. Many useful diagrams amplify the text. One criticism—it has the highest frequency of misprints I have encountered for some time. I wonder where proof-reading faculties are located in the brain?

MALCOLM LADER

In brief

Who better than a physiotherapist to suggest sensible ways to make life easier for people whose bodies don't work as efficiently as they once did? Susan Hooker's *Caring for Elderly People: Understanding and Practical Help* is now in paperback (Routledge and Kegan Paul, £1.95) and includes much useful advice about arthritis, stroke, fracture, exercise, and diet, together with the numerous aids and gadgets that can make life easier. Some are homemade—this teapot pourer, for example—and others may be borrowed from voluntary organisations or the social services, or bought from the listed manufacturers. This invaluable book is full of ideas for the aging and those who care for them.



Prince Charles suggested to the Royal Anthropological Institute that good films showing the differences and similarities between British and other cultures might reduce some of the prejudice in Britain against immigrants. The BBC has responded with *Face Values* edited by Anne Sutherland (BBC, £8.50), accompanied by a television series. Of the cultures chosen, only the Maltese seem likely to come to Britain in any numbers—the others are the Swahili of Chole Island, Tanzania, the Gypsies of California, the Balinese, and the Kayapó of Central Brazil. Tourists have encouraged the Maltese to look afresh at their elaborate Roman Catholic churches, and Bali, with its dancing, ceremonies, and charming inhabitants, has long been an attraction. The most vigorous and colourful people studied are from Chole Island: they have enough land for everyone so there are no idle landowners or landless labourers as elsewhere; their habit of fostering children means that each childless woman will be “given” one to look after; and doctors may be glad that after ritual group circumcision boys are now examined by a “paramedical officer” as well as the chief circumcisor. The Gypsies of California regard anything below the waist as polluted so that if a woman sits on a table it has to be discarded. The Kayapó wear few clothes, so an incongruous sight in the first programme was a pair of wellington boots in one family's luggage. But perhaps the last word comes from Bali, where heaven is thought of as a rather inferior Bali, because they cannot imagine a state preferable to being a live Balinese.

Some new titles

Cardiology

Complex Human Behavior. "Behavior Patterns, Stress, and Coronary Disease." David C Glass. (Pp 217; £10.50.) Lawrence Erlbaum Associates. Distributor: John Wiley and Sons. 1977.

Computer Electrocardiography: Present Status and Criteria. Leon Pordy. (Pp 374; £23.70.) Futura Publishing Company. UK distributor: John Wright and Sons. 1977.

Engineering Hemodynamics: Application to Cardiac Assist Devices. Walter Welkowitz. (Pp 141; £13.) Lexington Books. 1978.

Haematology

Aktuelle Probleme in der Angiologie: 37. "New Concepts in Streptokinase Dosimetry." Ed M Martin, W Schoop, and J Hirsh. (Pp 246; Sw frs 42.) Hans Huber. 1978.

Topics in Hematology. "The Respiratory Functions of Blood." Lars Garby and Jerry Meldon. (Pp 282; \$21.50.) Plenum Medical Book Company. 1977.

Obstetrics and gynaecology

Clinics in Obstetrics and Gynaecology. Vol 5, No 1. "Gynaecological Urology." Ed Stuart L Stanton. (Pp 248; single issue price £8.25.) Saunders. 1978.

Frontiers in Reproduction and Fertility Control. Part 2. "A Review of the Reproductive Sciences and Contraceptive Development." Ed Roy O Greep and Marjorie A Koblinsky. (Pp 580; £21.) MIT Press. 1977.

Hypertensive Disorders in Pregnancy. Leon C Chesley. (Pp 628; £22.95.) Appleton-Century-Crofts. Distributor: Prentice/Hall International. 1978.

Pharmacology

Drug Information Sources: A World-Wide Annotated Survey. Ed J P Revill. (Pp 98; no price given.) Gothard House Publications. 1978.

Monographs in Pharmacology and Physiology. Vol 2. "Drug Disposition During Development." Ed Paolo Lucio Morselli. (Pp 490; £28.20.) Spectrum Publications. Distributor: John Wiley and Sons. 1977.

Psychiatry and psychology

A Guide for Beginning Psychotherapists. Joan S Zaro, Roland Barach, Deborah Jo Nedelman, and Irwin S Dreiblat. (Pp 215; £9 hard cover, £3.50 paperback.) Cambridge University Press. 1978.

The Harvard Guide to Modern Psychiatry. Ed Armand M Nicholi, jr. (Pp 691; £20.45.) The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press. 1978.

Psychosocial Treatment of Chronic Mental Patients: Milieu Versus Social-Learning Programs. Gordon L Paul and Robert J Lentz. (Pp 528; £15.75.) Harvard University Press. 1977.

Toxicology

Snakes and Snakebite. John Visser and David S Chapman. (Pp 152; 10 rands.) Purnell. 1978.

Toxicologic Emergencies: A Handbook in Problem Solving. Lewis R Goldfrank and Robert Kirshtein. (Pp 180; £6.85.) Appleton-Century-Crofts. Distributor: Prentice/Hall International. 1978.

Symposia and conference proceedings

Advances in Cardiology. Vol 23. "Myocardial Infarction in the Spectrum of Ischemic Heart Disease." [Palm Springs, California, 14-16 March 1977.] Ed Jackie R See and Richard S Cosby. Karger. 1978.

Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology. Vol 81. "Phosphate Metabolism." [Second international workshop on phosphate, Heidelberg, Germany, 28-30 June 1976.] Ed Shaul G Massry and Eberhard Ritz. (Pp 636; \$59.40.) Plenum Press. 1977.

Clinical Parenteral Nutrition. [Workshop proceedings, Liverpool Medical Institution, University of Liverpool, April 1977.] Ed D H Baxter and G M Jackson. (Pp 273; no price given.) Geistlich Education. 1977.

Diet of Man: Needs and Wants. [Bath, Avon, 17-22 April 1977.] Ed John Yudkin. (Pp 358; £20.) Applied Science Publishers. 1978.

Miscellaneous

A Colour Atlas and Textbook of Oral Anatomy. B K B Berkovitz, G R Holland, and B J Moxham. (Pp 247; 598 illustration, £20.) Wolfe Medical Publications. 1978.

Contemporary Issues in Bioethics. Ed Tom L Beauchamp and LeRoy Walters. (Pp 612; no price given.) Dickenson Publishing Company. 1978.

Long-Term Care Administration: A Managerial Perspective. Vol 1. Ed Samuel Levey and N Paul Loomba. (Pp 300+subject index; £12.65.) Spectrum Publications. Distributor: John Wiley and Sons. 1977.

Nutrition in the Clinical Management of Disease. Ed John W T Dickerson and H A Lee. (Pp 409; £12.50.) Edward Arnold. 1978.

The Natural Healer's Acupressure Handbook: G-Yo Fingertip Technique. Michael Blate. (Pp 197; £2.75.) Routledge and Kegan Paul. 1978.

The Post-Physician Era—Medicine in the 21st Century. J S Maxmen. (Pp 300; £11.15.) John Wiley and Sons. 1976.

Resistant Prices: A Study of Competitive Strains in the Antibiotic Markets. Paul B Brooke. (Pp 120; £9.25.) Ballinger Publishing Company. 1977.

Rehabilitation of Mastectomy Patients: A Handbook. June Marchant. (Pp 82+catalogue of aids; £2.95.) William Heinemann Medical Books. 1978.

New editions

Cardiac Catheterization and Angiocardiology. 3rd edn. David Verel and Ronald G Grainger; with a chapter on echocardiography by D R Naik. (Pp 239; £13.) Churchill Livingstone. 1978.

Heart Disease in Infants, Children, and Adolescents. 2nd edn. Ed Arthur J Moss, Forrest A Adams, and George C Emmanouilides. (Pp 757; \$62.) Williams and Wilkins. 1977.

Textbook of Human Genetics. 2nd edn. Max Levitan and Ashley Montagu (revised by Max Levitan). (Pp 1012; £15.50.) Oxford University Press. 1977.

Legal Medicine Annual 1977. Ed Cyril H Wecht. (Pp 367; £22.35.) Appleton-Century-Crofts. Distributor: Prentice Hall International. 1977.